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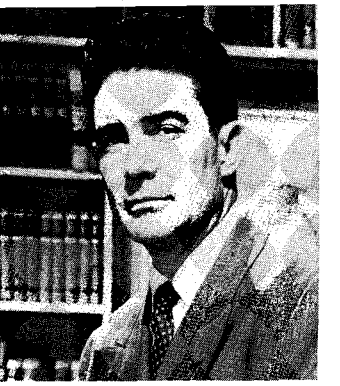

DAN SMOOT

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

On August 5, 1963, United States, British, and Soviet officials signed the test ban treaty in Moscow. Shortly thereafter, the Soviets sold 1 billion dollars' worth of gold on the London bullion market. For this gold, the Soviets obtained western money (British and Australian pounds, American and Canadian dollars, or any other currencies desired).[1] With the western money, the Soviets can buy goods anywhere in the world.

On September 9, 1963, U. S. Senate discussions about ratifying the test ban treaty began. One week later (September 16), the Soviets concluded a deal to buy 500 million dollars' worth of wheat from Canada, 100 million dollars' worth from Australia.

Discussion of the wheat deal was immediately injected into the Senate treaty debates. Liberals in favor of the test ban saw, in the wheat deal, proof of Soviet softening. They envisioned a new era of good feeling which will open profitable markets for western goods behind a melting iron curtain. They mentioned the surplus of American wheat, the dwindling American gold reserves, and our unfavorable balance of payments: *We* should sell wheat for Soviet gold, thus ridding ourselves of something we have too much of, getting in exchange something we badly need. Refusal to ratify the test ban treaty would close the door to this golden future for American trade!

The Senate ratified the test ban treaty by a stand of 81 to 19 on September 24.

What are our prospects for profitable trade with the Soviets? They are exactly what they were in 1933 when, rejecting the lessons of history and the advice of his own State Department, Franklin D. Roosevelt extended diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union. Roosevelt, to win acceptance of his deal, also promised profitable American-Soviet trade. The trade never materialized. The Soviets did not want trade. They wanted American recognition, because nothing else

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could save the Soviet tyranny from collapse at the time. American diplomatic recognition gave the despised Soviets respectability in the world, saved them from attack by Japan, fastened their slavery on the Russian people, and preserved their oppressive regime as a threat to world peace. Once they had what they wanted in 1933, the Soviets cynically refused to make any agreement concerning their debts to the United States (which are still unpaid), and rejected all efforts to promote commerce between the two nations.

On March 9, 1939, Alexander C. Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, in a confidential report to the Secretary of State, said:

"The Soviet authorities still profess the theory that . . . the world's economy [is divided] into two irreconcilable systems—one socialist and the other capitalist, between which there is a constant struggle. This struggle is carried on by the Soviet Union mainly by means of its foreign-trade monopoly, which is one of the principal weapons utilized by the Soviet Union in its endeavor fully to industrialize the country and to liberate itself entirely from the necessity of purchasing any merchandise in capitalist countries. . . .

"The foreign-trade policy of the Soviet Union is still unalterably opposed in theory, as well as in practice, to the foreign commercial policy of the United States . . . . any deviation from the Soviet policy which may be detected or surmised from time to time must still be regarded as isolated exceptions to the general policy, which are practiced for special reasons or purposes."[2]

There has been no change in this Soviet policy. Khrushchev has made this fact abundantly clear. Indeed, on the occasion of the signing of the test ban treaty in August, 1963, Khrushchev bluntly told U. S. Ambassador Averell Harriman that negotiation of this treaty reflected no change in the policy or attitude of the Soviet Union.

What "special reasons or purposes" prompt the current Soviet maneuvers in foreign trade? Obviously, the Soviets wanted the test ban treaty because it imposes dangerous military disadvantages on the United States. They also wanted it to relieve the strain on their own economy. The *U. S. News & World Report* on October 7, 1963, reported this item, as coming "from one of the West's best-informed intelligence analysts":

"The U. S. has just about spent Russia out of the arms race.* High cost of space-age arms is turning out to be *too much for Khrushchev.* He cannot keep up the pace and still feed his people, produce the consumer goods they want or buy both food and consumer goods elsewhere. *He is desperate for a deal. . . .

"Khrushchev is on the ropes. He wants the U. S. and its allies to help him up. Before we do that we had better be sure he will not slug us again as soon as he has his second wind."[3]

The Wheat Deal — and Why

Khrushchev has admitted that there is a critical shortage of wheat in the Soviet Union. If he buys wheat from us, he will buy on his own terms, not at free market prices, but from the United States Government, at prices below what American consumers must pay for American wheat. And his cut-rate price will be subsidized by American taxpayers. Every bushel of wheat that the Soviets buy from us will cost our taxpayers at least sixty cents.

It will be a good deal for the Soviet Union, but how will the United States profit?

There is persistent rumor, in Washington and other western capitals, that President Kennedy is striving for something to hide the disastrous failures of New Frontier policies, until after the election of 1964. Kennedy fears that his handling of the Cuban problem may cause his defeat in 1964. Hence, it is believed that he has offered Khrushchev a loan of up to 10 billion dollars, if Khrushchev will get all Russian troops out of Cuba before election time next year.[4]

It is also believed that Kennedy fears a severe economic depression, or even collapse, in the United States, because of the deficits in our national budgets and in our balance of payments. The government continuously spends more than it takes in; and the nation as a whole continues

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to spend and give away abroad more than it takes in from sales to foreign customers. Consequently, our gold reserve has been shrinking at an alarming rate. With our gold reserve *already more than totally mortgaged to foreign bankers,* economic chaos could come to the United States at any moment. A mammoth trade deal with the Soviets might temporarily shore up foreign confidence in the American economy, and hold off, at least until after election day, 1964, the inevitable consequences of our government's reckless follies.

Many Americans find it impossible to believe that the President of the United States would jeopardize the vital interests of his country, for his own political gain. The State Department has, in fact, flatly denied that the Kennedy administration has made any secret deals with the Soviets.

The official State Department reason for wanting more trade with communist countries is that the "contacts between East and West which flow from trade in peaceful goods" will enable the United States to "exert influence on developments" in communist countries and to "take advantage of any favorable and liberalizing trends" in the communist bloc.[5]

Such reasoning is idiotic. Surely we have had enough togetherness with communists to know that more togetherness will do nothing but promote their program of world conquest. No one, with any knowledge of history and any sense of reality, can believe the official Kennedy administration reason for the softening attitude toward the Soviet Union.

If we cannot believe that Kennedy's strange policy toward the Soviets is motivated by the simple desire to save Kennedy politically; and if we cannot believe the official reasons for that policy, what are the reasons? Certain facts lead inexorably to one conclusion: the American government is determined to save the Soviet Union from collapse.

Note the following paragraph:

"Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, we benefit enormously from the capability of the Soviet police system to keep law and order over the 200-million odd Russians and the many additional millions in the satellite states. The break-up of the Russian Communist empire today would doubtless be conducive to freedom, but would be a good deal more catastrophic for world order than was the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918 . . . ."[6]

That paragraph is from an article written by Walter Millis. The article was prepared and published (April, 1963) by the Peace Research Institute. It was financed with a grant of tax money made by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.[6]

For the October, 1963, issue of *Foreign Affairs,* Walt Whitman Rostow, Chairman of the State Department's Policy Planning Committee, wrote an article called "The Third Round." Among other things, Rostow recommends that the United States take a slow course of action to help communist nations have "a place of dignity" among other nations of the world. Rostow says that the United States and the Soviet Union actually disagree "only over a very narrow range of issues."[7]

Saving The Soviet Union

The grim fact is that since the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, the United States Government has consistently followed a policy of rushing aid to the Soviet Union in times of crisis.

Roosevelt saved the Soviets from collapse, and from attack by Japan, when he extended diplomatic recognition in November, 1933.[2] Eight years later, Japan attacked the United States. When the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, the military genius of General Douglas MacArthur saw clearly that Japan had recklessly over-extended herself and was in mortal fear of attack from Russian bases. Three days after Pearl Harbor, General MacArthur, in a message to the Pentagon, urged an immediate attack on Japan from the north. Such a blow would have saved four years of savage fighting in the Pacific and the loss of thousands of American lives. The Soviets would

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not cooperate. They would not let us use their bases, even for refueling, in aggressive action against Japan.

We responded by rushing aid to the Soviet Union. When American territory and American soldiers were already in the hands of Japanese; when the American homeland itself was exposed to attack — we did not send our main force to fight where we were in danger. We first crossed the Atlantic to save the Soviet Union from Germany.

The Soviets maintained their treaty of peace and friendship with Japan until six days before the end. Then, Soviet armies — equipped with American supplies at American expense — moved in and annexed the Chinese province of Manchuria. Following that, the Soviets armed Chinese communists with American guns and material to make war on our friend and ally, Chiang Kai-shek.

Equally incredible things happened on the other side of the world, in the closing days of the great war.

The American Ninth Army was rolling toward Berlin, meeting little resistance, slowed down only by German civilians clogging the highways, fleeing from the Russians. German sound trucks circulated in the Berlin area, counseling stray troops to stop resistance and surrender to the Americans. Some twenty or thirty miles east of Berlin, the German nation had concentrated its dying strength and was fighting savagely against the Russians.

Our Ninth Army could have been in Berlin within a few hours, probably without shedding another drop of blood; but General Dwight D. Eisenhower suddenly halted our Army.[8] He kept it sitting idly outside Berlin for ten days while the Russians slugged their way in, killing, raping, pillaging. We gave the Russians control of the eastern portion of Berlin — and of all the territory surrounding the city.

To the south, General Patton's forces were plowing into Czechoslovakia. When Patton was thirty miles from Prague, the capital, Eisenhower ordered him to stop — ordered him not to accept surrender of German soldiers but to hold them at bay until the Russians could move up and accept surrender. As soon as the Russians were thus established as the conquerors of Czechoslovakia, Eisenhower ordered Patton to evacuate.[8] Units of Czechoslovakian patriots had been fighting with Western armies since 1943. We had promised that they could participate in the liberation of their own homeland; but we did not let them move into Czechoslovakia until after the Russians had taken over. Czechoslovakian and American troops had to ask Soviet permission to come into Prague for a victory celebration — after the Russians had been permitted to conquer the country.[8]

At Yalta, Roosevelt recognized Russia's leadership in Central Europe—agreed that all nations along Russia's border should have governments friendly to the Soviet Union.

Hence, in all nations of Central Europe — from Estonia on the Baltic Sea, to Yugoslavia on the Adriatic — as German control disintegrated, the Soviets came in and set up communist governments, with our approval and with our financial and military assistance.

That is how we helped deliver more than 120 million central Europeans into the grasp of Soviet tyranny during the closing days of World War II.

At Yalta, Roosevelt and Churchill promised Stalin that all Soviet citizens found in Europe would be repatriated to Russia. To civilized people, such an agreement would mean that Soviet citizens in Europe would be permitted to return to Russia, if they *wanted* to. To Stalin, it meant an opportunity to capture and murder the millions who had fled from communist barbarians — to hang up their corpses, so to speak, as a warning to all who might in the future dream of fleeing.

Allied armies, under Eisenhower's command, herded anti-communist refugees into boxcars and shipped them to Russia where they were sent to slave camps or were murdered — an estimated five million of them. In this Operation Keelhaul, we even arrested and returned to Russia some anti-communist refugees who had fought with American armies against the Germans.

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When we pulled our armies out of Eastern Germany in 1945 to let communists take over, the Soviets expelled nine million Germans from their homes. It was a time of horror, old men starving on the roads, young girls raped in broad daylight on the streets and in boxcars by gangs of Soviet soldiers.

We gave the Soviets money, supplies, and equipment for the "liberation" of Austria where, in Vienna alone, communist soldiers raped more than one hundred thousand women, many of them girls not yet in their teens.

At the close of World War II, the United States Government gave away billions of American tax dollars through UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) to help war-ravaged countries of Europe.

It was American UNRRA money which enabled communist Tito to destroy anti-communist Mikhailovitch in Yugoslavia.

It was American money "lent" to the communist government of Poland which bought uniforms and guns and supplies for the communist secret police and which was instrumental in forcing the starving Polish people to submit to communism.

American tax money supplied the new American Chevrolet and Studebaker trucks that the Soviets used for transporting one million captured Lithuanians and other anti-communists to Siberian slave labor camps.

It would have taken generations for the Soviets to build industries capable of equipping their military forces with the complex weapons of the post-war period. They could not produce necessary materials fast enough to compete with America. The only way they could have them was to get them from us. This they did.

American tax money dumped millions of dollars' worth of machine tools (with other critical materials and equipment needed for war industries) into Austria and other Soviet-occupied zones of Europe. These machines and materials were funneled into the Soviet Union where they were used to build up the Soviets' war-making potential against America.

Foreign aid as a permanent policy was initiated by Truman in 1947 — as an "anti-communist" program. In 1947, Truman started the Greek-Turkey aid program, to help those nations resist communism. Since then, our foreign aid (under a variety of names) has increased and spread until it covers the globe. In damage to the American economy and to the American constitutional system, and in financing the growth of socialism all over the earth, American foreign aid programs (all sold to the American people as *anti-communist*) have done more for communism than anything else our government has ever done — with the possible exception of getting into World War II.

In the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (Foreign Aid Bill), Congress tried to prohibit European nations receiving our aid from shipping strategic goods to the Soviet bloc. In 1949, Congress enacted an Export Control Act to prohibit shipment of strategic goods from the United States to communist nations.

All to no avail: materials the Soviets needed for creating modern war industries were produced in the United States at taxpayers' expense and shipped as gifts to our allies — who in turn traded them to the Soviets for gold and raw materials that the Soviets had in surplus. The Truman administration ignored, belittled, or misrepresented the facts; and Congress kept on appropriating money for more foreign aid.

When passing the Foreign Aid Bill in 1951, Congress added a provision known as the Battle Act (after the name of Representative Laure C. Battle) declaring that no aid could be given to any nation that sent strategic goods to communist countries. The Battle Act did not end, but did slow down, the flow of critical goods to the Soviets.[9]

In 1953 — three months after Eisenhower's first inauguraton — Joseph Stalin died. The most monstrous dictatorship in history, suddenly without a dictator, began to fall apart at the seams. Revolts erupted throughout the Soviet slave empire

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— from the slave camps in the Arctic Circle to East Germany.

The new Soviet rulers revived the hoax of "peaceful coexistence" in order to buy time for themselves at home. The Soviets needed relief from the strictures of the Battle Act so that they could get more war materials and industrial goods from the West. Eisenhower gave it to them. In 1954, he sent Harold Stassen (then foreign aid director) to Paris and London to negotiate a secret deal enabling our allies to circumvent the Battle Act. Stassen (in violation of the intent and provisions of the law) agreed to remove some two hundred items from the list of strategic goods which our allies were prohibited from shipping to communists.

Eisenhower's summit conference with Khrushchev and Bulganin in July, 1955, helped enormously to allay the growing spirit of revolt in the communist empire, just as his gifts of food to East Germany had helped to allay it in 1953. In 1956, when revolt erupted in Poland and Hungary, the Eisenhower administration exerted every possible effort (short of open intervention on the Soviet side) to help keep the conflagration from spreading — so that the Soviets could contain and extinguish it. Eisenhower's Cultural Exchange agreement with the Soviets in January, 1958; and his moratorium on nuclear testing from October, 1958, to the end of his administration, conferred further benefits, of incalculable value, on the Soviet tyranny.

The Kennedy Program

Kennedy's policy of appeasing and helping the Soviets has been even more apparent. For example, the Departments of State and Commerce have requested private American business firms to import and sell merchandise from communist countries. In a speech to the House on April 2, 1963, United States Representative Louis C. Wyman (Republican, New Hampshire) commented on this situation, saying:

"I say it is unpatriotic and anti-American for American stores to stock in trade goods that are the product of Communist slave labor . . . .

"The State Department and the Commerce Department should know better than to make such a request. Once again we see evidence of the dismal fact that the Kennedy administration just does not realize that communism is the mortal enemy of the United States and seeks to destroy us. Trading with communism only helps communism to be stronger. It only spreads wider our international reputation for being suckers. Once again, it is the responsibility of this Congress, acting through proper committees, to find out who is responsible in the Department of State and in the Department of Commerce for requesting America's private business to trade with Communists.

"Such governmental policies are not only incredibly stupid; they are tainted with yellow. In the President's message to Congress today he requests amendment to the Trade Expansion Act in favor of imports from Communist satellites Poland and Yugoslavia. This is just more of the same stupidity. Congress, for America, should deny this request."(10)

Congress has not yet acted on Kennedy's request that the Trade Expansion Act be amended to favor Poland and Yugoslavia; but, apparently, that does not matter. The Kennedy administration has been *violating* the law, in order to give Poland and Yugoslavia "most favored nations" treatment.

Concerning the present trend in American-Soviet relations, Senator Barry Goldwater, on October 3, 1963, said:

"Since the end of World War II, we've spent billions of dollars beefing up our security so that Khrushchev couldn't bury us, only to discover that in the past few weeks what the Kennedys are really working for is a Soviet-American mutual aid society.

"In less than a month, the New Frontier has offered to pick up the check for half the cost for a joint shot to the moon, stopped testing nuclear weapons in the air and, finally, bailed out the highly vaunted Soviet farm collective with a lot of what I'm willing to bet will be tons of free American wheat . . . .

"There seems to be a sort of quasi-official feeling that we are engaging in a love feast with the Soviets that only we can disrupt . . . . Nothing must be done to ruffle Mr. Khrushchev's feelings."(11)

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In 1964, voters can send constitutionalists to Washington, to reverse the policies which are dragging our nation toward ruin. Americans who know what is going on, and can identify the good men available for election in 1964, have a responsibility to help arouse and inform those who do not know.

Christmas Giving

This year, you can give Christmas gifts that will not only please your friends, but will also enrich their lives and make an important contribution to the great task of re-educating Americans in the principles of liberty.

The Dan Smoot Report offers a variety of gifts, from 45¢ up, with all packaging and mailing handled, postage prepaid to your gift list, with an appropriate gift card.

For the youngsters on your list, give a copy of *America's Promise,* a classic on Americanism.

Teenagers and their parents, alike, will enjoy the little book, *The Hope of the World,* which combines a simple, eloquent understanding of Christian Faith, with a valued expression of Americanism.

The Invisible Government, one of the most astonishing and important books of our time, proves with unimpeachable documentation, that there is a working plan to socialize the economy of the United States and reduce this Republic to dependency as a unit in a one-world socialist system. We suggest that you put this book on your Christmas gift list — not only for your friends, but for yourself, if you do not already have a copy.

This year, for the first time, we offer as a Christmas item one of the Bound Annuals of *The Dan Smoot Report* — Bound Volume VIII, containing all *Reports* published in 1962. This particular Bound Volume, carefully indexed, is an invaluable reference book. It contains background information on the great controversies of our time — together with voting records of United States Representatives and Senators, and the full text of the U. S. Constitution and all Amendments.

Also for the first time, we are offering a set of the six best recent issues of *The Dan Smoot Report,* including a copy of the traditional Christmas issue, "The Hope of the World." This gives our subscribers an inexpensive means of introducing new friends to the literature of freedom.

To those whom you want to remember with a gift, for which they will thank you each week of the year, give a subscription to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

The year 1964 may be the most important election year in the history of the United States. From now until the fateful day in November,

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

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1964, when voters choose a new President and Congress, they must have facts about what is going on. Getting hard facts about the policies and programs of government is becoming increasingly difficult. The noose of censorship is tightening: conservative news commentary is being choked off radio and television; major magazines and newspapers are becoming mere outlets for governmental propaganda handouts.

The Dan Smoot Report will continue its uncompromising policy of presenting unvarnished truth, using the Constitution as the touchstone for evaluation; and it will continue to publish voting records of the national Congress.

Watch for our Christmas Gift Order Blanks (which should reach you about November 1) and take advantage of our special Christmas prices on all items. Send your lists to us early so that your gifts will be in the hands of friends and loved ones before Christmas.

This year, make your Christmas giving count for something in the cause of liberty.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Commodities,* newsletter of Shearson, Hammill & Co., 14 Wall Street, New York City, September 20, 1963

(2) *Foreign Relations of the United States: The Soviet Union 1933-39,* Department of State Publication 4539, 1952, pp. 811, 1-62

(3) "Worldgram," *U. S. News & World Report,* October 7, 1963, p. 113

(4) "Washington Whispers," *U. S. News & World Report,* September 9, 1963, p. 26

(5) Letter from Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton to U. S. Representative Durward G. Hall (Republican, Missouri), *Congressional Record* (daily), March 14, 1963, p. A1418

(6) "The Political Control of an International Police Force," by Walter Millis, *Quis Custodiet?: Controlling the Police in a Disarmed World,* published by the Peace Research Institute, Inc., April, 1963, under Disarmament Agency Grant ACDA/IR-8, Volume II, p. A-14

(7) "The Third Round," by Walt W. Rostow, *Foreign Affairs,* Vol. 42, No. 1, October, 1963, pp. 1-10

(8) Information on the U. S. Ninth Army and happenings at the close of World War II in Europe can be found in *United States Army in World War II: The European Theater of Operations — The Supreme Command,* by Forrest C. Pogue, Department of the Army, 1954, 607 pages.

(9) "The Battle Act and Foreign Aid," *Congressional Quarterly Almanac* for 1962, pp. 296-8

(10) *Congressional Record* (daily), April 2, 1963, pp. 5130-1

(11) UPI dispatch from Coronado, California, *The Dallas Times Herald,* Final Edition, October 4, 1963, p. A-23

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WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

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